

minor use crop protection, to improve pesticide tolerances to safeguard infants and children, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures for claims for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products.

S. 1460

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1460, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to support the International Dolphin Conservation Program in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, and for other purposes.

S. 1505

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1505, a bill to reduce risk to public safety and the environment associated with pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids, and for other purposes.

S. 1612

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1612, a bill to provide for increased mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 1735

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. McCONNELL], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1735, a bill to establish the United States Tourism Organization as a non-governmental entity for the purpose of promoting tourism in the United States.

S. 1831

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1831, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH OF IMRE NAGY

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Imre Nagy, the Prime Minister of Hungary during the Hungarian revolt against Soviet Communist domination. Born on June 7, 1896, Nagy was executed

after a secret trial for his role in leading the revolt.

His contribution to the Hungarian people and to the cause of freedom did not end with his execution on June 16, 1958. Thirty-one years later, after his secretly interred remains were exhumed, on June 16, 1989, over 100,000 people took part in public funeral services. This was a significant step in the fall of the Soviet Empire, lending impetus to Hungary's internal liberalization.

Over the summer of 1989, Hungary began to dismantle its part of the Iron Curtain on its western border. In September 1989, Hungary opened the border for East German refugees to travel to the Federal Republic of Germany.

This action sparked the exodus of East Germans to the West, and ignited a revolution in East Germany that later spread to Czechoslovakia. It led directly to the fall of the Wall, an event most Americans never expected to see in their lifetimes, and the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union, an even more improbable event.

Imre Nagy was a dedicated Communist, but he was also a patriotic Hungarian, and original thinker, a leader, and a very brave man. He fought for the Bolshevik forces during the Russian Revolution of 1917, and participated in the Bela Kun Communist regime in Hungary in March 1919.

After the fall of that regime, he spent the inter-war years in the Soviet Union, studying and making propaganda broadcasts back to Hungary.

After the Red Army drove Nazi forces out of Hungary at the end of World War II, Nagy returned and participated in the newly established Government, eventually becoming Prime Minister on July 4, 1953.

His rise to power in Hungary coincided with the death of Josef Stalin. He attempted to liberalize the Stalinist system that had been imposed on Hungary. His program of National Communism, however, posed a grave threat to Soviet domination. He was removed from government and expelled from the Hungarian Communist Party in 1955.

However, as the only communist who had the trust of the Hungarian people, he was recalled to be Prime Minister on October 24, 1956, after the Hungarian revolt had begun. He held that position until November 4, 1956, when the Soviet Red Army crushed the revolt in bloody combat.

Nagy sought asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, where he remained until November 22, 1956. Then, apparently believing the promises of safe conduct issued by the Janos Kadar government, he left the safety of the Embassy only to be arrested by Soviet forces.

He was turned over to Hungarian authorities, who tried him in secret and sentenced him to death. He refused an offer of clemency and was executed on June 16, 1958.

He had made the error of taking the promises of communism at face value,

when they were false and fundamentally corrupt. He paid with his life for that mistake.

The selflessness, fearless valor, dedication to the cause of freedom, and love for his country Imre Nagy displayed throughout the Hungarian revolt of 1956 helped highlight the hypocrisy and reveal the basic evil nature of Soviet-style communism. It started a fire in the hearts of Hungarians that Soviet tanks and secret police were never able to extinguish.

Imre Nagy gave his life for eternal ideals: freedom, liberty, human dignity, and selfless love of his people. He saw that evil, in the form of Soviet-style communism, triumphed because too many good people, including political leaders, did nothing. Imre Nagy dreamed of change for the better for all Hungarians. He acted upon his dreams, showing true leadership, courage, and determination.

He paid the ultimate price for his convictions, but his sacrifice was not in vain. Hungary, along with other Eastern European nations, regained its independence in 1990, and the Soviet Union itself collapsed in 1991. His executioners killed Imre Nagy's physical body, but they could not kill his spirit. In the end, freedom triumphed, and I am confident that future generations will draw inspiration and courage from his example.

For his contributions to his country and the cause of freedom, Imre Nagy deserves to be remembered, not just by all those of Hungarian descent, but by all who love freedom. •

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1996

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9 a.m., Tuesday, June 11; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, there then be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each; I further ask unanimous consent that Senator NICKLES be in control of the time between 10 and 12 noon, with the exception of 15 minutes between 11:30 and 11:45 be reserved for Senator BYRD, and 10 minutes be reserved between 11:45 and 11:55 for Senator DASCHLE, and, further, that the majority leader be recognized at the hour of 12 noon—approximately 12 noon—and the Senate then stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 immediately following those remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.